/129 cont./

177 better recreation, and better education for their children.
389 This occurs as much by hearsay as by personal experience,
203 since it is unusual for the adult Terêna male to be unfamiliar
208 with Aquidauana or Campo Grande, to cite only the more developed cities, which, on this account, can offer greater
[484] attractions. His mobility is very high: either he goes to town
[439] to make his purchases (since he gets cheaper articles there than he does in the settlements strung out along the railroads), or he passes through it on his way to work on fazendas or in colônias away from his aldeas. On his return, he tells his friends and relatives what he saw in the city, what /130/ he did, and he illustrates his report with one or two gewgaws he purchased. This "bringing" of the city little by little to the aldea makes the community receptive to urban things and begins to create an expectation, at first confused, but gradually becoming clearer, in proportion as the advantages they can
369 offer become clearer. Naturally, this is not sufficient to draw
167 the Terêna from his aldea once and for all. The experiences
578 we had with the aldea population, especially with the
181 Cachoeirinha community, show that the Terêna emigrates only when he feels hostility on the part of his group or of the superintendent of the native post, or else, when he does not find the conditions necessary for his development. We have an example of this in the move from Cachoeirinha of the Indians, Alexandre and Lúcio, and from Ipegue, of the Indian, Simão. The first two left with their families, respectively for Miranda (on a farm close to the city) and for Araribá (an aldea in São Paulo state) for different reasons: Alexandre, because Cachoeirinha does not offer good conditions (pasture land, water) for his cattle-raising, while at the same time he no longer enjoyed the support of the man who was superintendent
[554] at the time and he had quarreled with Captain Timóteo; as for Lúcio, regarded as the richest Indian in the aldea, and for this reason envied and respected--for he even employed on his plantations his own compatriots--, his recent move